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10/791,105	03/02/2004	Osamu Maeda	FY.F5651US1DV	2437
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2040 MAIN STREET			MONIKANG, GEORGE C	
FOURTEENTI IRVINE, CA 9			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			2615	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
	,		08/29/2007	ELECTRONIC

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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jcartee@kmob.com eOAPilot@kmob.com

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		10/791,105	MAEDA, OSAMU	
		Examiner .	Art Unit	
		George C. Monikang	2615	
The Period for Re	e MAILING DATE of this communication apply	ppears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
WHICHEV - Extensions after SIX (6) - If NO period - Failure to re Any reply re	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPI ZER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If or reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statude ceived by the Office later than three months after the mailing that term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tind d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
2a)∭ This 3)∭ Sinc	ponsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02</u> action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ The this application is in condition for allowed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition o	f Claims			
4a) C 5)	specification is objected to by the Examindrawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ ac	awn from consideration.  /or election requirement.  ner.  ccepted or b) □ objected to by the f		
Repl	cant may not request that any objection to the acement drawing sheet(s) including the corre path or declaration is objected to by the E	ction is required if the drawing(s) is ob	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under	· 35 U.S.C. § 119			
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>				
2) Notice of Di	eferences Cited (PTO-892) raftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) //Mail Date <u>5/21/2004</u> .	4)  Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5)  Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate	

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148

- USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1 & 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koike et al, US Patent 5,635,903, in view of Miller, US Patent 5,237,617.

Re Claim 1, Koike et al discloses a sound control signal (<u>fig. 3: 32</u>) to control a sound synthesizer to cause the sound synthesizer (<u>fig. 3: 33</u>) to generate sound that simulates the sound of an internal combustion engine (<u>abstract</u>) having a plurality of cylinders (<u>fig. 1: 2A-2D</u>), the cylinders having a firing interval (<u>col. 1, lines 44-50</u>), the sound control signal comprising: a repetition rate that matches the firing interval (<u>col. 1, lines 44-50</u>); a first sound signal applied to the sound synthesizer (<u>fig. 1: 11a</u>), the first sound signal having at least one of: a first pitch that can be varied for each firing interval (<u>fig. 2a: 21: col. 6, lines 29-37</u>), and a first volume that can be varied for each firing

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interval (*col. 7, lines 20-25*); and a second sound signal applied to the sound synthesizer concurrently with the first sound signal (*fig. 1: 12a*), the second sound signal having at least one of: a second pitch that can be varied for each firing interval independently of the first pitch of the first sound signal (*fig. 2a: 22; col. 6, lines 29-37*), but fails to disclose a second volume that can be varied for each firing interval independently of the first volume of the first sound signal. However, Miller does (*col. 4, lines 58-68:multiple volume controls control the different amplifiers independently*).

Taking the combined teachings of Koike et al and Miller as a whole, one skilled in the art would have found it obvious to modify the sound control signal (fig. 3: 32) to control a sound synthesizer to cause the sound synthesizer (fig. 3: 33) to generate sound that simulates the sound of an internal combustion engine (abstract) having a plurality of cylinders (fig. 1: 2A-2D), the cylinders having a firing interval (col. 1, lines 44-<u>50</u>), the sound control signal comprising: a repetition rate that matches the firing interval (col. 1, lines 44-50); a first sound signal applied to the sound synthesizer (fig. 1: 11a), the first sound signal having at least one of: a first pitch that can be varied for each firing interval (fig. 2a: 21; col. 6, lines 29-37), and a first volume that can be varied for each firing interval (col. 7, lines 20-25); and a second sound signal applied to the sound synthesizer concurrently with the first sound signal (fig. 1: 12a), the second sound signal having at least one of: a second pitch that can be varied for each firing interval independently of the first pitch of the first sound signal (fig. 2a: 22; col. 6, lines 29-37) of Koike et al with a second volume that can be varied for each firing interval independently of the first volume of the first sound signal as taught in Miller (col. 4, lines)

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58-68:multiple volume controls control the different amplifiers independently) in order to be able to distinguish engine noises originating from different locations of the vehicle.

Re Claim 2, the combined teachings of Koike et al and Miller disclose the sound control signal as defined in claim 1, wherein the first pitch of the first sound signal is varied at a first rate (Koike et al, fig. 2a: 21; col. 6, lines 29-37) and the second pitch of the second sound signal is varied at a second rate different from the first rate (Koike et al, fig. 2a: 21; col. 6, lines 29-37) and the first volume of the first sound signal is varied at a first rate (col. 4, lines 58-68:multiple volume controls control the different amplifiers independently) and the second volume of the second sound signal is varied at a second rate different from the first rate (col. 4, lines 58-68:multiple volume controls control the different amplifiers independently) to cause the synthesizer to generate sound having fluctuations in volume, pitch and tone.

## Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George C. Monikang whose telephone number is 571-270-1190. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F. alt Fri. Off 7:30am-5:00pm (est).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chin Vivian can be reached on 571-272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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George Monikang

8/14/2007

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